GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CIVIL AVIATION
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:319
ANSWERED ON:23.03.2017
Aviation Hub
Gopalakrishnan Shri R.

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed Indian Aviation sector globally and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make India a global aviation hub by 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing number of flights, airports, policy framework, airport infrastructure would be adequate to achieve this goal and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make India a global aviation hub in reality?

Answer

Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

(Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 319, REGARDING "AVIATION HUB" TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.03.2017.;;

(a) to (d): Globally, India stands at 9th position in 2016 based on the total number of air passengers as per India Aviation Report, 2016. The Government with a view to promote the growth of Indian Aviation sector in a significant manner has approved the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim of the Government is to provide an ecosystem for the harmonised growth of various aviation subsectors, i.e Airlines, Airports, Cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul services (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. The broad key features of the NCAP are as under: i) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for operation under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes under RCS. iii) Introduction of a new Category "Schedule Commuter Operator" under Commercial Air Transport Operations. iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) on the basis of criteria given in NCAP 2016. v) The requirement of 5 years and 20 aircrafts for international operation has been modified to 0 years and 20 aircrafts or 20% of the total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations. vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA). ; The present infrastructure capacity of most of the airports is generally sufficient for handling existing air traffic. However, keeping in view the rapid growth of domestic airlines, expansion of infrastructure at airports including runway, terminal building and air space harmonization has been undertaken. In addition new airports at Navi Mumbai, MOPA in Goa, Dholera in Gujarat and Bhogapuram in Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned. ;; ;